Finding of No Significant Impact
Eradication of Isolated Populations of Light Brown Apple Moth in California
Revised Environmental Assessment
March, 2008

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), has prepared a revised environmental assessment (EA) that analyzes potential environmental consequences of eradicating isolated populations of light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) (LBAM) in California. The EA, incorporated by reference in this document, is available at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/ea/downloads/lbam-ea-07-18-07.pdf and from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Emergency and Domestic Programs
Emergency Management
4700 River Road, Unit 134
Riverdale, MD 20737–1236

The revised EA analyzed alternatives consisting of (1) maintaining the Federal quarantine order without further action by APHIS (no action alternative), and (2) continuation of the Federal quarantine order along with eradication of isolated populations of LBAM in California with the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) and/or LBAM-specific pheromone (treatment alternative). The revised EA evaluated the potential impacts from eradication treatments of small, isolated populations and determined that any potential impacts would be limited. Since the circumstances surrounding each isolated population are unique, each site will be considered in a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) prior to treatment. This FONSI addresses the treatment for LBAM in two sites within Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (see attachment 1).

Treatment in Cupertino Eradication Areas

Cupertino is located at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay area. The majority of the city is part of the Santa Clara Valley. Some of the western edges slope into the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains. It is home to De Anza College as well as some high tech firms such as Apple and Hewlett-Packard.

Two male LBAM finds were discovered within Cupertino, California. A 200 meter treatment areas has been defined around each of the sites (see attachment 1). One of the finds is just south of 280 between North Stelling Road and Beardon Road (see attachment 1). This is a mainly a residential area. The other find is located to the south near the crossing of North Selling road and Stevens Creek Road (see attachment 1). This area contains some businesses and residential areas as well as the southern section of Memorial Park. There are no schools in either of the two treatment areas.

These treatment areas will be treated with pheromone-impregnated twist ties which will be attached to trees, shrubs, and other fixtures within the area at a rate of 250 dispensers per acre. The dispensers will be removed at the end of their useful lives. In some cases they may be replaced for a second treatment. When treatments are completed, all dispensers will be removed.

The revised EA evaluated the potential impacts of eradication treatments of small, isolated populations like the ones in Cupertino. Due to the nature of the dispenser and the pheromone itself, there will be no impacts to the human environment including nontarget species because the product is contained in dispensers that are tied to fixtures and will be removed after treatment. In addition, there will be no negative cumulative effects from this action in combination with any other actions because there are no impacts to the human environment including nontarget species. The most likely impact will be the reduction of the LBAM population due to disruption of mating; eventually leading to the eradication of LBAM within the eradication area, and ultimately, within the State of California.

APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) previously discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) treatments with LBAM-specific pheromone at various locations. A no effect determination for listed species and critical habitat has been determined because the pheromones will not affect species other than the LBAM, and the dispensers will be tied to trees and other fixtures that will remain in the treatment areas until removal after 3 months.

There are no disproportionate adverse effects to minorities, low-income populations, or children in accordance with Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations," and Executive Order 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks."

APHIS' finding of no significant impact for these three treatment areas is based upon the expected limited environmental consequences, as analyzed in the EA. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared if implementation of the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. I have determined that there would be no significant impact to the human environment from the implementation of the treatment alternative and, therefore, no EIS needs to be prepared.

Robert M. Baca FOR

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Emergency and Domestic Programs
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency

May 5, 2008

Date

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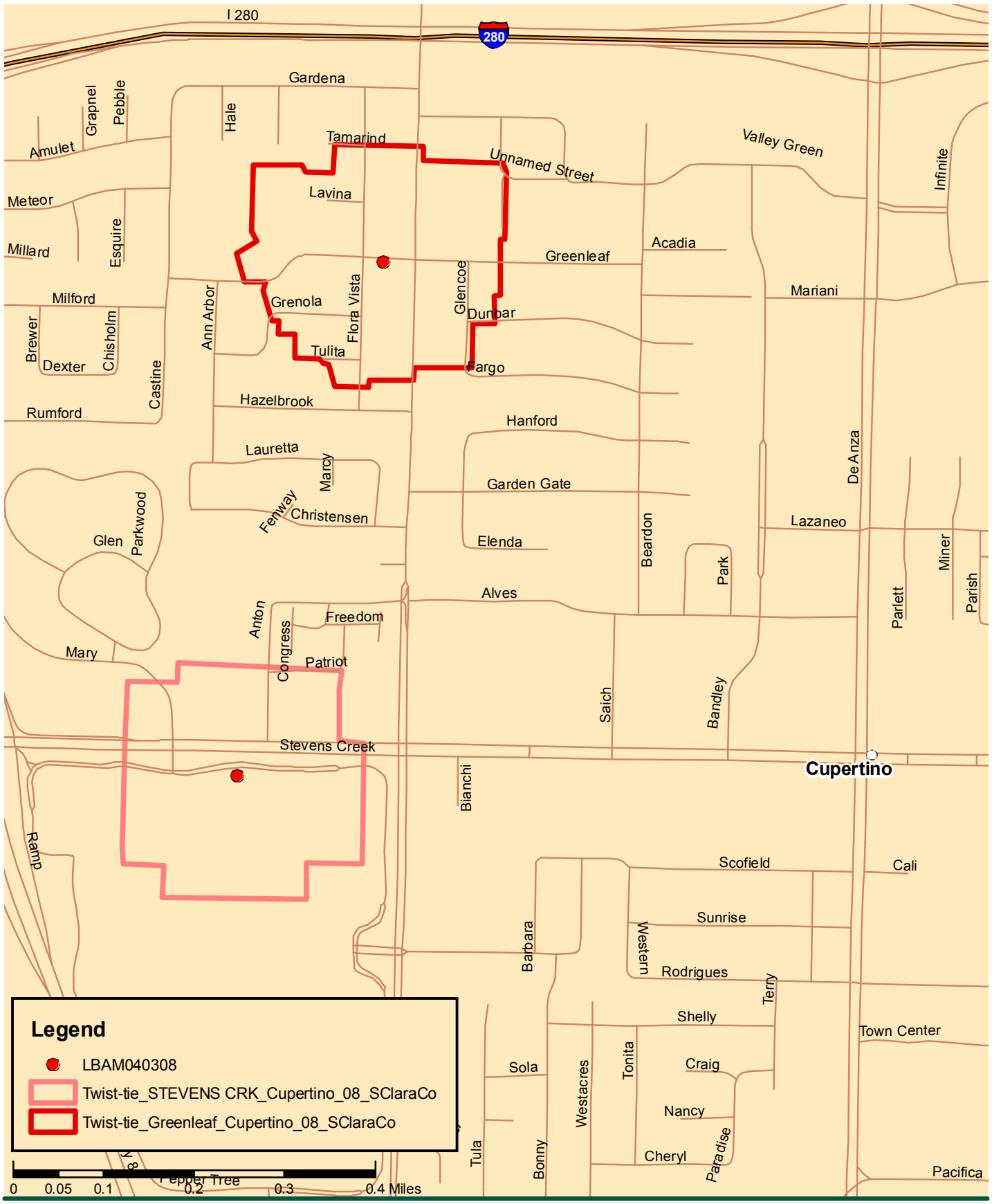
Eradication Areas for Light Brown Apple Moth
Cupertino, Santa Clara Co, California - Spring, 2008

APHIS
Animal and Plant
Health Inspection Service



Legend

- LBAM040308
- Twist-tie_STEVENS CRK_Cupertino_08_SClaraCo
- Twist-tie_Greenleaf_Cupertino_08_SClaraCo

USDA, APHIS, PPQ
State Plant Health Director's Office
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 6-400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Coordinate System:
CA Teale Albers, NAD 83
Date Printed: April 7, 2008

Data Source:
CDFA - 200M LBAM ground treatment
USDA - Federal Order Counties

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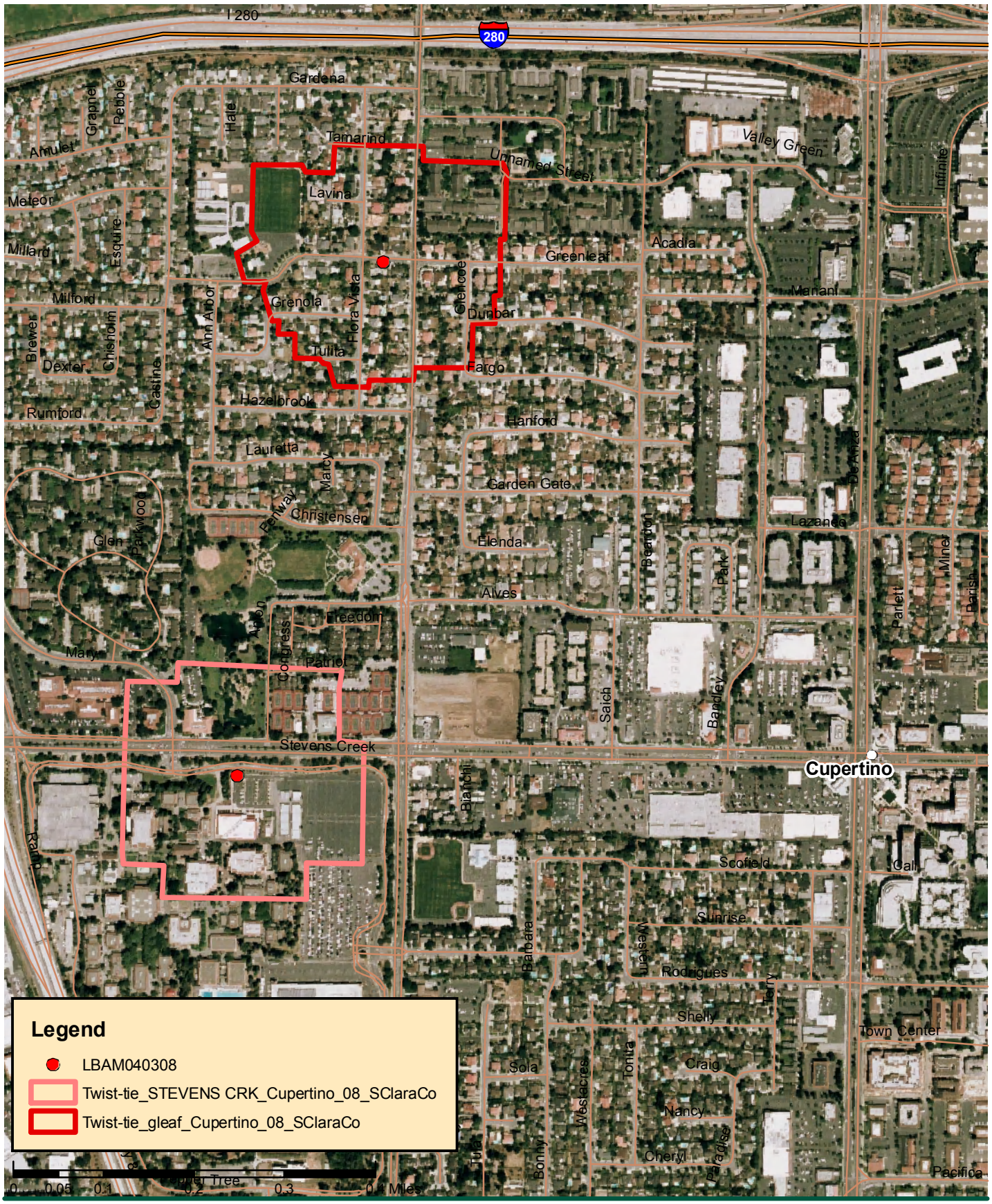

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